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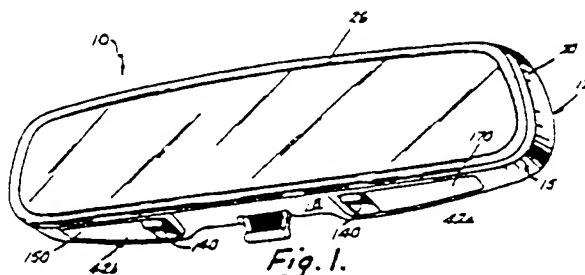
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⑤ Case assembly for a rearview mirror.

57) A case assembly for vehicular rearview mirrors adapted to support lights for illuminating portions of the vehicle interior, instruments such as directional compasses or the like, and controls such as switches or instrument adjustment units. The case includes one, and preferably two, spaced, removable carrier modules fitted generally flush with the bottom of the mirror case. The carrier modules may include varying combinations of light assemblies for map reading, courtesy or console illumination, switches, and controls for compasses, clocks, electronic or other instruments. A preferred light arrangement provides illumination of areas below and outwardly of the case ends with brighter targeted lighting areas in the lap

areas of persons seated in the front seats of the vehicle.



Case Assembly For A Rearview Mirror

This invention relates to rearview mirror assemblies for vehicles and, in a particular example, to a rearview mirror case assembly which provides lights for illuminating selected portions of the vehicle interior in which the assembly is mounted or displays various types of information and includes controls mounted within the assembly for providing such information.

Various types of rearview mirror assemblies including lights or information providing units therein have been used in the past. One such structure includes a housing secured to the back of a rearview mirror case and having a pair of light assemblies mounted on the housing for insertion into the case through openings in the case back such that light is directed downwardly of the assembly from the spaced lights. The lighting provided was appropriate for low level interior courtesy lighting for the

other nature by making relatively minor part substitutions which could be fitted within the basic mirror assembly to accommodate various vehicle designs and design concepts.

Accordingly, the present invention provides the case assembly for vehicular rearview mirrors adapted to support lights for illuminating portions of the vehicle interior, instruments such as directional compasses or the like, sensing units to provide information concerning engine or vehicle operation parameters, or other controls such as switches or instrument adjustment units. The basic case assembly may be interchangeably fitted with a variety of carrier modules having different combinations of lights, switches, instrument controls and the like.

In one form, the invention is a case assembly for a vehicular rearview mirror including a mirror

case back to the bottom of the case and was, in part, visible by the driver of the vehicle. Moreover, adaptability of this assembly to provide various types of lights or support for other controls or information display units desired for use within the vehicle was difficult because of space limitations and the required attachment structure for the housing.

The above prior mirror assembly also revealed a need to incorporate the support of the light units more wholly within the mirror case so as to integrate them more pleasingly with the overall mirror design. Coupled with such desire was a need to provide improved lighting which could not only provide general light level communication within the vehicle, but also provide specific targeted light areas for use in illumination of the console between the front seats of a vehicle, for map reading in the front seats by the driver or front passenger, and would also provide increased light intensity over prior known structures. In addition, a mirror assembly was desired which would reduce as much as possible any glare visible by the vehicle driver and prevent the visibility by the driver of any light source from the light assemblies within the structure.

The present invention was conceived as a solution for and an improvement over the above and other design limitations of prior known lighted rearview mirror structures. It was also conceived as a means for providing a basic structure which could be interchangeably fitted with various types of lights, instruments, or controls of an electronic or

the peripheral sidewall including top, bottom and end wall portions and a back spaced from the front opening to define an interior space within the case. Means are provided for mounting a case on a support. An opening in the bottom wall portion receives carrier means supporting a light, a control, an instrument or the like within said interior space, the carrier means including a rigid support and mounting means for mounting the support within the opening such that the support is generally flush with the exterior of the bottom wall portion.

Preferably, the carrier means is a carrier module supporting one or two lights, a light and an electrical switch, or a control unit for controlling the operation of an instrument such as a directional compass, sensing unit or the like wherein a control element extends from the carrier module for access from the bottom of the case assembly.

In another form of the invention, a pair of the carrier modules are secured within the bottom wall of the mirror case on either side of a central securing means for mounting the case on a support. Each module may include a light assembly and a switch. In another combination, one of the carrier modules may include a pair of lights while the other carrier module may include either a light assembly with a switch or control means for adjusting and controlling the operation of an instrument such as a directional compass. Thus, the present invention provides design flexibility via interchangeable carrier modules which may be substituted for one another to provide varying features with the basic mirror assembly as desired by manufacturers and customers.

In yet another aspect of the invention, the invention includes a case assembly with a mirror case having means for receiving a mirror element, a case back, a peripheral sidewall having lateral ends and means for supporting the assembly in a vehicle. Lighting means are included for illuminating areas adjacent the assembly along with support means for supporting lighting means on the mirror case. Light directing means are included for directing light from the lighting means to illuminate first and second areas below and outwardly of either lateral end of the case with a first amount of light. Each of the first and second areas includes a targeted area of brighter, more intense light there-within. The targeted areas are directed and positioned such that they generally illuminate the lap areas of persons seated in the front seats of a vehicle with the case assembly mounted in a normal driver viewing position generally above the instrument panel of the vehicle.

Preferred forms of the invention may include various types of light assemblies including a lamp socket, a parabolic reflector for directing light from the socket, an electric lamp, a lens mounted below the lamp socket, reflector and lamp for directing the light, and removal means accessible from the bottom of the case assembly for allowing removal of the carrier modules from their openings.

The present invention provides numerous advantages over prior known lighted or instrument carrying rearview mirror assemblies. First, the assembly provides significant design flexibility due to the interchangeability of various carrier modules which can support varying types of instruments including light assemblies, switches, control units and the like to provide illumination within the vehicle or control of instrument having readouts displayed on the assembly. In addition, the invention provides improved lighting which may not only be directed to diverging areas to properly illuminate the lap areas of the driver and passenger in the front of a vehicle for map reading or the like, but also to illuminate the console area between the front seats. The lights may be controlled from the mirror assembly itself and/or from the instrument panel of the vehicle. The invention also provides improved light intensity which may be specifically directed with included lens designs.

The interchangeability of the carrier modules enables the basic case assembly to be used for various types of vehicles with alternate carrier modules simply substituted in the bottom openings of the case assembly to modify the case to include various types of instruments, lights or the like. In addition, safety and vision for drivers is improved since the invention prevents any light from directly entering a driver's field of view while properly directing the light to desired areas. This results in

decreased glare and increased contrast for the driver's eyes thereby providing better night vision. Further, the overall styling and appearance of the rearview mirror case assembly is significantly improved by the integration of the carrier modules such that they are mounted generally flush with the bottom wall of the case and are essentially hidden from view when the mirror is viewed from the normal driving position.

According to the present invention, a case assembly for a vehicle rearview mirror is characterized by a mirror case having a back and a peripheral sidewall defining a front opening adapted to receive a mirror element, the peripheral sidewall including top, bottom and end wall portions, the back being spaced from the front opening to define an interior space within the case; means for mounting the case to a support; an opening in the bottom wall portion; carrier means including a rigid support, and mounting means for mounting the support within the opening such that the support is generally flush with the exterior of the bottom wall portion. The carrier means may be adapted for supporting a light, a control, an instrument or the like within the interior space.

The support may be arranged to include first and second light assemblies having first and second lamps. The first lamp may be brighter than the second lamp. The support may include a control unit, desirably for controlling the operation of an instrument such as a directional compass, a sensing unit or the like adapted to be mounted within the case.

The control unit may be arranged to control a directional compass means. Preferably, the control unit comprises a rheostat or a potentiometer.

The light assembly may include a parabolic reflector and a lamp including a filament, the lamp being positioned such that the filament is located generally at the focal point of the parabolic reflector.

According to a second aspect of the invention, a case assembly for a vehicular rearview mirror is characterized by a mirror case having a back and a peripheral sidewall defining a front opening adapted to receive a mirror element, the peripheral sidewall including top, bottom and end wall portions, the back wall being spaced from the front opening to define an interior space within the case; securing means for mounting the case to a support; a pair of openings in the bottom wall portion, a carrier module received in each of the openings, each carrier module configured to the shape of the opening such that it generally fills the opening in which it is received and including a body, mounting means for mounting the body within the respective opening, support means for supporting a light, a control, or an instrument on the body and projecting into the interior space, and removal means

accessible from the bottom of the case assembly for allowing removal of the carrier module from the opening and the bottom wall portion for access to the light, control or instrument when the module is removed. Preferably, the securing means are generally at the centre of the case back, with one opening on either side thereof.

According to a third aspect of the invention, a case assembly for a vehicular rearview mirror is characterised by a mirror case having means for receiving a mirror element, a case back, a peripheral sidewall including lateral ends, and means for supporting the assembly in a vehicle; lighting means for illuminating areas adjacent the assembly; support means for supporting the lighting means on the mirror case; and light-directing means for directing light from the lighting means to illuminate an area below and outwardly of one lateral end of the case with a predetermined amount of light, the area including a smaller, targeted area of brighter, more intense light there-

Figure 12 is a sectional view of another portion of the carrier module of Figure 8 taken along line XII-XII of Figure 8;

Figure 13 is a sectional view of another portion of the carrier module of Figure 8 taken along line XIII-XIII of Figure 8;

Figure 14 is a sectional side elevation of a light socket assembly adapted for mounting on the carrier module of Figures 8 to 13;

Figure 15 is a top plan view of the light socket assembly of Figure 14;

Figure 16 is a side elevation of a parabolic reflector to be received within the light socket assembly of Figures 14 and 15;

Figure 17 is a layout of the sheet metal stamping from which the parabolic reflector of Figure 16 is formed by bending;

Figure 18 is a schematic plan view of the front sheet areas of a typical vehicle showing the lighted areas provided by the lighted rearview mirror assembly of Figures 1 to 5;

person seated in a front seat of a vehicle with the case assembly mounted in normal driver viewing position generally above the instrument panel of the vehicle.

The invention may be carried into practice in a number of ways and three specific embodiments will now be described, with reference to the drawings, in which

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a first embodiment of a lighted rearview mirror assembly incorporating the present invention;

Figure 2 is a front elevation of the rearview mirror assembly of Figure 1 with the mirror element and front retaining bezel removed;

Figure 3 is a bottom view of the rearview mirror assembly of Figure 1;

Figure 4 is a side elevation of the rearview mirror assembly of Figures 1 and 3;

Figure 5 is an exploded, perspective view of the rearview mirror assembly of Figures 1 to 4;

Figure 6 is a front elevation of the left half of the mirror case of the mirror assembly of Figures 1 to 5;

Figure 7 is a bottom view of the right half of the mirror case shown in Figure 6;

Figure 8 is a top plan view taken from the interior side of a first embodiment of a carrier module for the present invention;

Figure 9 is a side elevation of the carrier module of Figure 8;

Figure 10 is an end elevation of the carrier module of Figures 8 and 9;

Figure 11 is a sectional view of the carrier module of Figures 8-10 taken along line XI-XI of Figure 8;

vehicle provided by the rearview mirror assembly of Figures 1 to 5;

Figure 20 is a bottom view of a second embodiment of the lighted rearview mirror of the present invention;

Figure 21 is an exploded perspective view of the rearview mirror assembly of Figure 20;

Figure 22 is a bottom plan view of the left carrier module of the assembly of Figure 20;

Figure 23 is a top plan view of the carrier module of Figure 22;

Figure 24 is an end elevation of the carrier module of Figures 22 and 23;

Figure 25 is a side sectional view of the carrier module including a light socket thereon and with a reflector, lens and switch mounted on the carrier module of Figures 22 to 24;

Figure 26 is a top plan view of the right hand carrier module of the rearview mirror assembly of Figure 20;

Figure 27 is a bottom plan view of the carrier module of Figure 26;

Figure 28 is an end elevation of the carrier module of Figures 26 and 27;

Figure 29 is a side sectional view of the carrier module of Figures 26 to 28 assembled with a reflector, lenses and lens holder;

Figure 30 is a bottom plan view of the left hand lens used with the rearview mirror assemblies of Figures 1 to 5 and 20 to 25;

Figure 31 is a sectional end view of the lens of Figure 30 taken along line XXXI-XXXI of Figure 30;

Figure 32 is a sectional side view of the lens of Figure 30 taken along line XXXII-XXXII of Figure 30;

Figure 33 is a bottom plan view of the right hand lens used with the rearview mirror assembly of Figures 1 to 5;

Figure 34 is an end section of the lens taken along line XXXIV-XXXIV of Figure 33;

Figure 35 is a partial side section of the lens taken along line XXXV-XXXV of Figure 33;

Figure 36 is a sectional end view of an alternative lens for use with the right hand carrier module of the rearview mirror assembly of Figures 20 and 21;

Figure 37 is a sectional side view of the alternative lens of Figure 36;

Figure 38 is a plan view of a lens holder for the second light assembly on the right hand carrier module of the rearview mirror assembly of Figures 20 and 21;

Figure 39 is a side elevation of the lens holder of Figure 38;

Figure 40 is a plan view of a lens used with the lens holder of figures 38 and 39;

Figure 41 is a side sectional view of the lens of Figure 40 taken along line XLI-XLI of Figure 40;

Figure 42 is a bottom plan view of an alternative third carrier module which may be used with either the rearview mirror assembly of Figures 1 to 5 or 20 and 21;

Figure 43 is a top plan view of the carrier module of Figure 42;

Figure 44 is a side section of the carrier module of Figures 42 and 43;

Figure 45 is a bottom plan view of an alternative lens holder for use with the second light opening on the carrier module of Figures 42 and 44;

Figure 46 is a top plan view of the lens holder of Figure 45;

Figure 47 is a sectional side view of the lens holder of Figures 45 and 46;

Figure 48 is a sectional end view of the lens holder of Figures 45 and 46;

Figure 49 is a plan view of a lens for use with the lens holder of Figures 45 to 48;

Figure 50 is a perspective view of an alternative lens for use with the primary light opening in the carrier module of Figures 42-44;

Figure 51 is an exploded perspective view of a third embodiment of the lighted/information rearview mirror assembly of the present invention;

Figure 52 is a schematic wiring diagram for the rearview mirror assembly of Figures 1 to 5; and

Figure 53 is a schematic wiring diagram for the rearview mirror assembly of Figures 20 and 21.

Referring now to the drawings in greater detail, Figures 1 to 5 illustrate a first embodiment 10 of the rearview mirror assembly of the present invention. The mirror assembly 10 includes a moulded thermoplastics case 12 of hollow configuration including a peripheral sidewall 15 including top wall 16, bottom wall 18 and lateral end wall portions 20, 22. The peripheral sidewall 15 spaces the mirror back 14 away from a front opening to the case adapted to receive a glass, plastics or other prismatic mirror element 24 held in place by a surrounding frame of bezel 26. The bezel 26 is secured by prongs or projections 27 (Figure 5) received in mounting brackets 28 spaced around the interior of the peripheral wall of the case. Although preferably ultrasonically welded by the prongs 27 to the brackets 28, the bezel 26 alternately may be adapted to be snap-fitted into place. The mirror element 24 is held tightly in against rubber stops or cushions 30 (Figures 2 and 5) some of which are mounted on a day/night toggle assembly 32 which is secured on mounting ribs 34 which extend transversely across the interior of the case back 14 (Figures 5 to 7). Rubber cushions 30 are also included on mounting posts 36 which extend outwardly from case back 14 as shown in Figure 5. Accordingly, the mirror element 24 is held securely in place and cushioned to avoid undue vibration from road shocks and the like when mounted with the frame bezel 26.

The toggle assembly 32 includes an outwardly extending ball member forming a part of adjustable double ball mounting bracket 38 including a mounting channel member 40 for attaching the toggle assembly and thus the entire mirror assembly, to a windshield mounting member on the interior surface of a windshield W over the dashboard or instrument panel areas I of a vehicle as shown in Figure 19.

Referring now to Figures 1 to 3, 5 to 7 and 8 to 13, a pair of carrier modules 42a, 42b, which are mirror images of one another and which provide lighting assemblies for illuminating portions of the vehicle interior in which the mirror assembly 10 is mounted, are illustrated. The carrier modules 42a, 42b are received in elongated, generally trapezoidal openings 44a, 44b in the bottom wall 18 provided on the left and right hand sides of the mounting area including the ribs 34 for the day/night toggle assembly 32 in the centre of the case 12. The openings 44a, 44b are also mirror images of one another and include parallel side edges 46, 47 which include upstanding walls or ribs 48, 50 adjacent thereto (Figures 6 and 7). Spaced above the rear edge 52 of each opening 44a, 44b is a retaining flange 54 extending outwardly from the inner surface of the back wall 14 and following the contour of the outline of the

opening. The flange 54 extends beyond the edge 52 of each opening such that it forms a stop or wall against which the carriers 42a, 42b are engaged to position the carrier modules flush with the exterior surface of the bottom wall 18 as shown in Figures 1-4. In addition, the retaining flange 54 is stepped to conform to the configuration of each carrier module as will be seen from Figures 9 and 11.

As shown in Figures 8 to 13, each of the carrier modules 42a, 42b, of which the module 42a is shown as an example, includes a rigid body or support having a generally trapezoidal outline conforming to the shape of the openings 44a, 44b including a rectilinear front edge 56, a curved rear edge 58 and opposing, parallel end edges 60, 62. Extending generally parallel to the front edge 56 is a rectangular light opening 64 which extends through the thickness of the carrier module body and communicates with a lens-receiving recess 66 on the exterior side of the carrier module. A second rectangular light or switch opening 68 extends generally transverse to the front wall 56 on a surface of

surface including the opening 64. The opening 68 communicates with a lens or switch receiving recess 70 separated from the recess 66 by a divider wall 72. The entire carrier module is outlined on its exterior surface by a raised flange or rib 74.

One end of each carrier module 42a, 42b is provided with an L-shaped mounting flange 76 which fits over the top edge of the wall 48 inside the opening 44. On the opposite end 60 of the carrier module are a pair of upstanding, resilient flange projections or prongs 78 adjacent a narrow slot 80 providing an access for a screwdriver blade or other tool for removal of the carrier module when desired from the case 12. The flange projections 78 engage the case wall or rib 50 and have inclined surfaces such that, after the flange 76 is inserted over the wall 48, the opposite end 60 of the carrier module 42 may be cammed into place with the resilient flange projections 78 sliding and bending over the walls 50. When removal is desired, a screwdriver blade or other tool is inserted in the slot 80 to bend the projections 78 inwardly toward the centre of the module 42 such that the inclined undersurfaces of the flanged projections 78 may be cammed downwardly over the wall 50 to allow sliding removal of the carrier module.

A pair of lens-securing apertures 82, 84 are included adjacent either end of the opening 64 while a series of four cylindrical mounting pegs 86 are spaced adjacent each corner of the opening 64 for receiving a light socket assembly 90 as explained hereinafter. The interior sidewalls of the recess 76 include a pair of opposed, lens-retaining projections 88 spaced below the bottom of the recess 66 by a distance slightly more than the

thickness of a lens to be received in the recess 66. Further, a shoulder 89 is provided along the top of the front edge 56 for engagement by a portion of the frame bezel 26 when received in the case 12. Together with the flange 54, the shoulder 89 helps support the carrier module 42a in its flush position in the bottom wall of the case. Preferably, the carrier modules 42a, 42b are moulded from a heat resistant, thermoplastics material such as a mineral-filled nylon or other polymeric material. One suitable material is a mineral-filled nylon sold as MINLON 22C by E I Dupont de Nemours and Company of Wilmington, Delaware.

As shown in Figures 14 and 15, each carrier module 42 receives a moulded, thermoplastics light socket assembly 90 over the mounting pegs 86 such that they are aligned and in registry with the light openings 64. The light socket 90 includes a reflector-receiving basket portion 92 formed by curved, downwardly diverging legs 94 which extend into planar feet 96 each including an aperture 98 for receiving one of the mounting pegs 86. The

on three sides of the reflector basket 92 with the fourth side 106 being solid. When received in the case 12, the side 106 faces toward the mirror 24 to help block heat transfer toward the mirror from the lights in the socket 90. The interior surface of the reflector basket 92 defines the shape of a parabol and is adapted to receive a stamped, metallic, parabolic reflector 120 as described below.

Extending upwardly from the reflector basket 92 is a lamp holder 107 including spaced, upstanding walls 108, 110 (Figure 5) defining a cylindrical bulb aperture 112 extending through a base 111 and communicating with the reflector-receiving recess inside the reflector basket 92. Extending upwardly adjacent the opening between the walls 108, 110 are a pair of resilient, flanged lamp-holder retaining projections 114 each of which include inclined camming surfaces 116 for allowing the insertion of a lamp base 130 in place between the walls 108, 110 and against the top surface 115 of the base 111. Preferably, each lamp socket 90 is injection moulded from a suitable thermoplastics resinous material such as a mineral-filled nylon, one suitable type being MINLON 22C available from Dupont.

As shown in Figures 16 and 17, each of the lamp sockets 90 receives a metallic, parabolic reflector stamped from sheet metal and polished on its inner surface to preferably reflect approximately 80% of the light generated by a bulb or lamp 132 held in the lamp socket 90. The sheet metal from which the reflector is made is preferably a bright dipped, anodized aluminium alloy. As shown in figures 17, the sheet metal is stamped for form the reflector 120 and includes a solid side 122, a pair

of opposed, curved end flanges 124, 126 and a side tab 128 which partially closes the side opposite the solid side 122. A circular aperture 129 is formed at the centre and top of the converging flanges. When bent and formed, the reflector 120 has the shape of a parabola having one partially-opened side into which the tab 128 extends. The tab 128 partially shields the interior of the reflector basket solid sidewall 106 from the heat from the lamp 132 and also serves as a heat sink as does the entire reflector. The ends 24, 126 are curved to match the shape of the interior surface of the reflector basket 92 with the top of the reflector adapted to engage or fit closely adjacent the undersurface 117 of the base 11 between the reflector basket and the lamp holder the lamp socket 90. In such position, the aperture 129 is aligned and in registry with the lamp aperture 112 such that when a lamp holder 130 is mounted in the lamp socket 90 as shown in Figure 14, a lamp or bulb held in that lamp holder will project through the lamp aperture 112 and the aperture 129 in the reflector to position the filament of the bulb approximately at the focal point of the reflector ends 124 and 126 (Figure 14). The free ends of the side 122 and the end flanges 124, 126 are co-terminous with one another and with the legs 94 such that the reflector 120 terminates flush with the feet 96 of the light socket 90 and directs light from a lamp projecting through the aperture 129 downwardly and outwardly of the carrier module through the light opening 64.

In order to help direct light, a wedge or spacer 136, which may include an aperture for light passage, may be inserted between the lamp socket 90 and the carrier module 42 (Figure 14). The axis of the reflector 120 and the lamp 132 may thus be positioned inwardly, outwardly, forwardly or rearwardly as desired.

As shown in Figures 1, 3 and 5, each opening 68 in the carrier modules 42 of the assembly 10 is adapted to receive a rocker switch assembly 140 (Figures 5 and 53). Each rocker switch assembly includes a rectangular base 142 adapted to be received in the recess 70, an upwardly projecting switch unit 144, including a series of wire terminals, and a pair of resilient mounting flanges 146 adapted to engage the edge of the opening 68 to retain the switch in place when snapped through the opening 68.

With reference to Figures 11, 13 and 30-35, each of the carrier modules 42 also receives a light directing fresnel lens in its lens receiving recess 66. The left hand carrier module 42b receives a lens 150 shown in Figures 30-32 while the right hand carrier module 42a receives a lens 170 shown in Figures 33-35. Each of the lenses 150, 170 has a configuration adapted to match the interior shape

of the recess 66. The lens 150 includes a lens body 152 moulded from a clear polycarbonate material (such as that sold under the trademark LEXAN by General Electric Co. of Pittsfield, Massachusetts) and a surrounding lip 154 on its bottom surface. The top surface of the lens body 152 includes a series of lens sections or prisms 156 formed in a rectangular area (Figure 30). Each prism 156 is generally triangular in section having a preferred height of .030 inches (0.8 mm) and width of .060 inches (1.5 mm) but includes a radiused surface 158 having a preferred radius of 100 to 113 inches (2.54 to 3.00 metres) and a planar surface 160 extending at a preferred angle of 20 degrees to the vertical. The undersurface of the lens 150, which faces the exterior of the carrier module, includes a series of rounded lens sections 162 extending rectilinearly in a direction transverse to the direction of the extension of rectilinear lens sections 156 on the top surface of the lens. The lens sections of 162 fill the recess defined by the lip 154 on the underside of the lens. Each of the rounded lens sections 162 has a preferred radius of .078 to .080 inches (1.98 to 2.03 mm), a preferred height of .006 inches (0.15 mm) and a width of .060 inches (1.5 mm). The lens body 162 also includes a pair of resilient mounting projections 164, 166 on either end for insertion in the mounting apertures 82, 84, respectively, of the carrier modules.

As shown in figures 33 to 35, the right hand lens 170 has a similarly configured lens body 172 including a downwardly projecting lip or flange 174, a series of rectilinear lens sections 176 on its top surface and a series of rectilinear lens sections 183 on its bottom surface inside the recess defined by the lip 174. The upwardly extending, prism-like rectilinear lens sections 176 are provided in a rectangular area shown by the dotted line in Figure 33. Each lens section 176 is a truncated prism having a radiused surface 178, a vertical surface 180 and a flat surface 181. Preferably each of the radiused surfaces 178 has a radius of 138-200 inches (3.5 to 5.1 metres) while each of the sections is .025 to .038 inches (0.64 to 0.97 mm) in height and .060 inches (1.65 mm) in width. The bottom lens sections 182 include radiused surfaces 184 and 186, the surfaces 186 extending at a preferred angle of three to eight degrees from the vertical as shown in Figure 35 and having a radius of 20 inches (51 cm). The surface 184 extends at a preferred angle of 69° 30' from the vertical and have a preferred radius of 273 inches (6.93 metres). Like the lens 150, the lens 170 also includes mounting projections 188, 190 identical to those mounting projections 164, 166 in the lens 150 for mounting the lens in the carrier module 42.

As shown in Figures 3, 5 and 11, the lens 150 is adapted to be telescoped into the recess 66 of the left hand carrier module 42b such that the mounting projections 164, 166 engage the apertures 82, 84. The lens 170 is telescoped into the similar recess 66 in the right hand carrier module 42a such that the projections 188, 190 engage the apertures 82, 84. When so mounted, the retaining projections 88 engage the undersurface of the flange or lip 154 or 174 to securely retain the lens against the bottom surface of the recess. In such a position, each lens is aligned with the bulb and parabolic reflector and directs and focuses the light downwardly and outwardly of the ends of the lighted rearview mirror in the pattern shown in figures 18 and 19.

Electrical connections within the rearview mirror assembly 10 are made via a wire harness 192 (Figure 5) which includes the lamp holder 130 receiving the lamps 132, as mentioned above, and a three-wire connector 194 for connection of the harness to an external power source from the ve-

shown in the schematic wiring diagram of Figure 52, one side of a twelve volt direct current power source is connected through a line 196 of one of the lamp bases 130 which in turn is connected by a line 198 to the other lamp base 130. The lamp bases 130 are likewise connected to each of the switch units 140 by links 200, 202 with the switch units 140 being interconnected by further lines 204 and 206. Additional lines 208 and 210 lead back to the three wire connectors from the respective switch units. Accordingly, the wiring harness 192 allows power to be switched to each of the lamp bases 130 independently of one another such that the driver or passenger of the vehicle can independently actuate his or her light assembly without requiring the activation of the other light assembly in the mirror assembly 10. The three-wire harness 192 extends through an opening 17 (Figure 5) in the rear of the case 12, while the wires are held to the mounting bracket 38 by a resilient moulded clip 212 (Figures 4 and 5).

Accordingly, as shown in Figures 18 and 19, when both lamps 132 in the assembly 10 are switched on with the switches 140, light is directed to areas 214 and 216 downwardly and outwardly of either end of the mirror assembly which is shown in typical angled position for viewing by the vehicle driver when mounted on the windshield of a vehicle. Within each of the areas 214, 216, the lenses 150, 170 focus and direct light to smaller, targeted areas 218, 220 which generally are positioned in the lap areas of the driver D and passenger P when seated in the left and right hand front seats of the vehicle. Intermediate the targeted areas 218, 220, the lighted areas 214, 216 overlap to provide a

greater light intensity in the console area between the two seat over a console C. Likewise, as shown in Figure 19, the lighted areas 214, 216 extend downwardly and rearwardly from the mirror through an angle of approximately 60 degrees to cover the lap area and seat area of the front seat of the vehicle but to generally avoid lighting the dashboard or instrument panel.

Preferably, with the lamps 132 being wedge-base lamps No. 168 available from General Electric Co. (r-3-1/4 bulb, 13/32 diameter) and the lenses 150, 170 inserted in carriers 42a, 42b, the target areas 218, 220 have a peak intensity of 70 lux. Lighted areas have a graduated, decreasing intensity as the distance from the lamp and lenses increases. Thus, the "iso-bar" 226 in Figure 18 represents 60 lux, the "iso-bar" 228 represents 50 lux, the "iso-bar" 230 represents 40 lux and the "iso-bar" 232 represents 30 lux.

Referring now to Figures 20 and 21, a second embodiment 250 of the lighted rearview mirror assembly incorporating the present invention is illus-

in embodiment 10 are referred to by the same numerals with the addition of a prime.

The assembly 250 includes the moulded thermoplastic mirror case 12' substantially identical to the mirror case 12 except that its shape is generally rectangular instead of trapezoidal when viewed from the front. The case 12' includes similar elements for mounting a toggle assembly 32 and similar walls and flanges for mounting carrier modules therewithin as in the case 12. The primary differences between the embodiment 250 and the assembly 10 are the provision of differing carrier modules 252a and 252b which are mounted flush with the bottom of the case 12' and are described in detail below.

Referring now to Figures 22-25, the left hand carrier module 252b having a shape similar to the carrier modules 42 and adapted to be inserted in the opening 44b' (Figure 21) of the case 12' includes a moulded, thermoplastics, rigid body portion 254 having a projecting lip or flange 256 on its exterior surface and a pair of rectangular openings 258, 260 spaced from one another by a dividing wall 262. The apertures 258, 260 are oriented similarly to those in the carrier modules 42, with the aperture 258 being generally parallel to a front edge 257 while the longer dimension of the aperture 260 is generally parallel to end edges 259, 261 of module 252b. Like the carrier module 42, the exterior surface of the module 252b includes lens recesses 264, 266 surrounding the apertures 258, 260 respectively. Lens mounting apertures 268, 270 extend through the bottom of the recess 264 adjacent the ends of the aperture 258 for receiving the mounting projections from a lens as

in the carrier modules 42. Similarly, a rigid, L-shaped mounting flange 272 and resilient flanged mounting projections 274 on opposite ends 252, 259 are included as in the carrier modules 42 to allow mounting of the carrier module 252b within an opening 44b' of one of the case ribs 48', 50'. A rib 275 along the rear edge of the module 252b engages against the flange 54'. A slot 276 is provided adjacent the projections 274 for receiving a tool to bend them back to allow removal of the carrier module from the opening 44b'. Like the modules 42, the aperture 260 is adapted to receive a switch unit 140' within the recess 266 from the exterior side of the carrier module, while the recess 264 receives a transparent lens 150' having mounting projections inserted through the apertures 268, 270 as shown in Figure 25.

A primary difference between the carrier modules 42 and 252b is the inclusion of an integral lamp socket 278 moulded in one piece with the body of the carrier 252b such that it extends above the aperture 258. The lamp socket 278 includes curved support legs 280 defining a reflector recess 282 in the shape of a parabola for receiving a stamped, parabolic reflector of the type shown in phantom in Figure 25 at 120'. The lamp socket defined opening on three sides of the reflector recess 282 as in the lamp socket 90 and includes a series of upstanding walls 284, 286, 288 and 289 defining a cylindrical bulb aperture 290 extending generally perpendicular to the plane of the aperture 258. The upstanding walls 284, 286, 288 and 289 defining a cylindrical bulb aperture 290 extending generally perpendicular to the plane of the aperture 258. The upstanding walls 284, 286 include recessed areas defining inclined shoulder 292 on opposite sides of the lamp socket over which is secured a resilient-shaped retainer clip 294 also moulded from a resilient thermoplastics material such as MINLON 22c. The surfaces 293 leading to the shoulder 292 are inclined for the top to allow ease of insertion and spreading of the legs of the clip 294. The clip 294 includes projections which engage under the inclined shoulder 292 when in place as shown in Figure 25. The lamp socket 278 is adapted to receive a lamp base 130' against the top surfaces of the walls 288, 289 (Figure 25) over which is placed the U-shaped clip 94 with its base 296 engaging the top of the lamp base to hold it in position. The bulb 132' projects downwardly through the opening 290 with its filament positioned approximately at the focal point of the parabolic reflector 120' when received in the reflector recess 282 with the lens 150 secured in place and holding the reflector 120' in that position.

Referring now to Figures 26 to 29 the right hand carrier module 252a of the mirror assembly 250 is illustrated wherein like numerals with the addition of a prime indicate like parts to those in the carrier 252b. The primary difference between the carrier modules 252a and 252b is the inclusion of a second light socket or housing 300 which is moulded in one piece with the carrier body 254' and extends over the rectangular opening 260' and projects inwardly into the space behind the mirror element in the assembly 250 when the carrier module 252 is mounted within the opening 44a'. The housing 300 is generally rectangular and includes upstanding side and end walls 304, 306 and 308, 310, respectively, as well as a top wall 312 having a configured aperture 314 and a pair of opposed stops 316. The aperture 314 receives a bayonet-type lamp base 318 which includes projecting side flange 320 which engages the stops 316 when the lamp base is rotated after insertion through the aperture 314. The lamp base 318 holds a lamp 322, which is smaller and produces less light than the lamps or bulbs 132, 132' in the lamp sockets 90, 278 and 278'. The housing 300 also includes a pair of mounting apertures 324 at the base of the wall 304 and a single mounting aperture 326 at the base of the wall 306 for receiving mounting projections from a lens assembly inserted from the exterior of the carrier module 252a as described below. In addition to the housing 300, the carrier module 250a also includes a rear wall 328 which extends along the curved rear edge of the carrier module for engagement with the underside of the retaining flange 54' in the case 12' when the carrier module is inserted in the opening 44a' as shown in Figure 21.

As shown in Figures 21, 29 and 38-40, the recess 266' surrounding the aperture 260' beneath the housing 300 receives a rectangular lens holder 330 holding a lens 340 generally parallel to the opening 260' and beneath the bulb in the housing 300. The lens holder 300 is preferably moulded from a thermoplastics resinous material such as MINLON 22C and includes a generally planar base 332 having an angled rectangular aperture 334 extending therethrough for receiving a portion of the lens 340, as well as flanged mounting projections 336, 337 and 338 on opposite end of the holder. The mounting projections 336, 337 and 338 correspond in position to the apertures 324, 326 respectively in the housing 300 and are sufficiently resilient and include arcuate acute angled surfaces to allow pressing of the lens holder into place with the projections 336, 337 and 338 cammed into position in those housing apertures. For removal, those same projections may be bent backwardly by pressing the flanges thereof into the apertures and pulling the end housing out of the recess 266'.

The lens 340 rests atop the inner surface of the lens holder 330 and is preferably formed from a clear polycarbonate such as LEXAN. The lens 340 includes a generally planar base 342 and a moulded rectangular recess areas 344 adapted to be received within the angled rectangular aperture 334 of the holder 330. Similarly, the lens 340 includes recesses 346, 347 receiving the sides of the mounting projections 336, 337 of the holder 330 and a recess 348 receiving the sides of the mounting projection 338. As shown in Figure 29, the lens 340 is placed atop the holder 330 with the recessed portion 344 received in the aperture 334 and the combination is then pressed in place into the recess 266' with the mounting projections 336, 337 and 338 holding the combined holder and lens in place and flush with the bottom surface of the carrier 252a below the bulb 322 in the housing 300.

As shown in Figures 21, 37 and 38, a light-directing lens 350, which is substantially a mirror image of the lens 150, is adapted to be inserted in the carrier module 252a from its exterior bottom

a clear polycarbonate such as LEXAN. The lens 350 includes a body 352, a downwardly projecting lip 254, a series of rectilinear lens sections 356 each having a radiused lens surface 358 and a rectilinear inclined surface 360. The inclined surface is preferably at 20 degrees to the vertical while the surfaces 358 each have a preferred radius of 100 to 118 inches (2.54 to 3.00 metres) as in the lens 150. The lens sections 356 define an overall rectangular shape adapted to be received in the aperture 258' of the carrier module 252a when the lens 350 is inserted in the recess 264'.

On the bottom side of the lens 350 are a series of rounded lens sections 362 each of which has a preferred radius of .078 to .080 inches (1.98 to 2.03 mm), a width of .060 inches (1.5 mm) and a height of .006 inches (0.15 mm). The lens sections 362 extend rectilinearly in a direction transverse to the direction of extension of the lens sections 356 just as in the lens 150. When the lens 350 is mounted in the right hand carrier module 252a, the combined lens sections 356, 362 bend light from the bulb 132" (Figure 21) downwardly and outwardly of the right hand end of the mirror assembly to form a generally lighted area similar in shape to the area 214 in figure 18. Similarly, the lens 150' received in the carrier module 252b, forms a light pattern similar to the area 216 in Figure 18.

As shown in Figure 21, electrical energy is supplied to lamp sockets 278, 278' and the lamp housing 300 by a wiring harness 370 which includes the lamp bases 130' and 130", receiving the lamps 132' and 132", respectively, as well as the lamp base 318 receiving the smaller lamp 322 for the housing 300. A three-wire connector 372 pro-

vides a connection to the vehicle electrical system external of the mirror assembly 250, while a clip or wire retainer 374 holds the wires which extend out of the mirror assembly against the mirror adjustment bracket 38 (Figure 4).

The preferred wiring arrangement for the mirror assembly 250 is shown in figure 53 including a wire 376 connected to one side of a twelve volt direct current power source through the connector 372 and leading to the lamp base 318. The circuit is completed through the lamp base 318 by wire connectors 378 and 380 which lead to the lamp bases 130' and 130"; and ultimately back to the wire connector 372 through the wire 382. Thus, the lamp 322 is connected to an external circuit and/or switch in the vehicle but is unswitched within the wire harness 370. A typical arrangement is to connect the wires 376 and 382 through the connector 372 to the headlight circuit of a vehicle such that when the headlights or parking lamps are turned on in the vehicle the lamp 322 will be turned on to provide light at all times when the vehicle lights are

are angled to correspond to the normal mirror viewing angle when positioned by the driver of a vehicle, they will direct light from the bulb 322 on the console area such as that shown at 221 in Figure 18 when the vehicle headlights are on. The lamp bases 130' and 130" are connected through a single switch unit 140' with wires 384, 386 and 388 leading to the connector 372 to complete the circuit such that they are controlled by the switch 140' independently of the vehicle headlight circuit which controls the clamp 322.

Referring to Figures 42-44, a third alternative carrier module 380 similar to the carrier modules 42 is illustrated. The carrier module 380 includes a rigid body, mounting flanges and resilient mounting projections, light and switch unit receiving apertures, mounting pegs and an access slot for bending the mounting flanges to remove the carrier from the case all as in the carrier modules 42. The primary difference between the carrier modules 342 and 380 is the provision of a lens recess 382 on the interior surface of the carrier module as shown in Figures 43 and 44. The recess 382 outlines the periphery of the light opening 384 and is adapted to receive a lens 386 (Figure 50). The lens 386 is similar to the lens 150 except that the border area around the rectangular portion defined by lens segments 156 is eliminated. The lens 386 is adapted to be received in the recess 382 prior to the mounting of lamp socket 90 over the mounting pegs 388. A further difference in the carrier module 380 from the carrier modules 42 is the provision of inclined recess walls 390, 392 on the exterior, bottom surface of the carrier module which pro-

vides a better feel and appearance for the module when the carrier module is touched for use of the switch unit adapted to be received in the aperture 394.

Alternatively, the carrier module 380 may receive a lens holder and lens (as shown in Figure 45-49) in the aperture 394 instead of a switch unit. In this form, the carrier module 380 would be used with an assembly such as the rearview mirror 250 in Figure 20 and 21. An alternative lens holder 4400 is also moulded from a resinous plastic material such as MINLON 22C and includes a rectangular base 402, an angled light directing aperture 404 as in the lens holder 330 and two pairs of spaced resilient mounting projections 406, 408 projecting upwardly from the inside surface of the lens holder. The mounting projections 406, 408 include shoulders 410, 412 respectively and inclined surfaces allowing them to be cammed over the inside edges of the aperture 394 in carrier 380. The shoulders 410, 412 hold the lens holder 400 in place with the flange 414 engaging the inside surface of the recess around the aperture 394 adjacent the inclined walls 392.

Fitted within a wall 414 in the lens holder 400 is a clear acrylic generally planar lens 420 shown in Figure 49. The lens 420 includes a planar body 422 and two opposing pairs of recesses 424, 426 adapted to receive the sides of mounting projections 406, 408 in the lens holder 400 when received within the lens recess defined by the wall 414 on the inner surface of the lens holder 400. Accordingly, when the lens 420 is inserted in the lens holder 400, the combination may be inserted in the aperture 394 of the carrier 380 in place of a switch unit to provide a carrier module similar to carrier module 252a in rearview mirror assembly 250.

A third embodiment 430 of the rearview mirror assembly incorporating the present invention is shown in Figure 51 where like parts bear like numerals to those referred to above in other assembly embodiments with the addition of a prime. The embodiment 430 incorporates an electronic directional compass including an electronic printed circuit board 432 with an upstanding display readout 434 adapted to be read through an upwardly projecting information display area 436 on the top of the frame bezel 26'. The display area 436 is covered with a planar lens 438. Sandwiched between the frame bezel and the printed circuit 432 is a prismatic mirror element 24'. The combination of the frame bezel 26, the mirror element 24' and the printed circuit 432 is inserted into the front opening of a moulded thermoplastics mirror case 12" including a contoured area 440 closing the back of the display area 436 at the top of the mirror assembly. The remainder of the moulded thermoplas-

tics case 12" is substantially similar to cases 12 and 12' as is the day/night toggle actuator 32', the adjustable mounting bracket 38' and the mounting channel 40'.

Instead of the pair of carrier modules on which are mounted light assemblies, the right hand carrier module 42a' is the same as the carrier module 42a in the assembly 10. It includes a lamp socket assembly 90 mounted over a light opening in the carrier module and receives a parabolic reflector 120' and a lens 170' or another lens as described herein depending on the area desired to be lighted. In addition, a switch unit 140' is inserted in a second aperture in the module 42a' just as in the module 42a. When inserted in the opening 44a', the mirror assembly can provide light directed downwardly and outwardly of the assembly from the light socket assembly 90' as controlled by the switch unit 140' through appropriate wiring (not shown) leading out the back of the mirror case in the same manner as described in the other assemblies above.

On the left hand side of the case assembly 430, is a modified carrier module 442 adapted to fit in the bottom opening 44b" of the case 12". The carrier module 442 includes a generally planar rigid body formed from moulded thermoplastics material such as MINLON 22C and includes an L-shaped flange 76' and at least one resilient mounting projection 78' and a removal slot 76' on opposite ends of the rigid body 444. Instead of including light openings, however, the carrier module 442 includes a slot 446 extending generally parallel to the front edge of the module and a pair of circular apertures 448 formed in recesses 450. The slot 446 receives a sliding control element 452 from a rheostat unit 454 adapted to be mounted on the inside surface of the carrier module 442 to control the light intensity of the display area 434 from the electronic compass circuit 432. Also, the apertures 448 are adapted to receive cylindrical, rotatable control elements 456 from potentiometer units 458 mounted in the recesses 450 to control, adjust and compensate the operation of the compass circuit 432. Accordingly, when the rheostat 454 and the potentiometers 458 are mounted on the interior surface of the carrier module 442, the control elements 452, 456 project downwardly from the exterior bottom surface of the carrier module and are accessible from the bottom of the mirror assembly for control purposes.

As will now be understood, the carrier modules 42, 252, 380 and 442 may be interchanged as desired to provide varying combinations of lights, switch units, instrument controls and the like in each mirror assembly. Single lights may be used with control elements as in the assembly 430. Double or triple lights can be included with various

switches or other controls as desired. It is also possible to mount instruments themselves on the carrier modules to provide sensing circuitry for various environmental conditions, clocks, or timers, engine parameters or the like all of which may be read on display panels or other readout units mounted somewhere on the case assembly. It will also be understood that the upward slant of the bottom surface of the case assemblies as shown in figure four at a preferred angle of four degrees prevents any glare or point surfaces of light from being visible to the driver's eyes thereby increasing safety and preventing vision impairment for the driver when the assembly includes lighting as described above. It is also apparent the various types of moulded thermoplastics or other cases can be substituted for the case 12, 12' and 12" and that the size, shape spacing the positioning of the openings for the carrier modules in the case can be varied as desired. In addition, it is possible to use the various carrier modules in mirror cases not including day/night toggle assemblies but rather

stead of prismatic mirror elements are included in the assembly. In addition, it is possible to eliminate all lights from the assembly and use carrier modules mounting only instrument or instrument controls is desired.

While several forms of the invention have been shown and described, other forms will be apparent to those skilled in the art.

Claims

1 A case assembly for a vehicular rearview mirror characterised by a mirror case having a back and a peripheral sidewall defining a front opening adapted to receive a mirror element, the peripheral sidewall including top, bottom and end wall portions, the back being spaced from the front opening to define an interior space within the case; means for mounting the case to a support; an opening in the bottom wall portion; carrier means including a rigid support, and mounting means for mounting the support within the opening such that the support is generally flush with the exterior of the bottom wall portion.

2 A case assembly as claimed in Claim 1 in which the carrier means includes a light assembly on the inside surface of the rigid support, the light assembly projecting into the space and including a lamp socket, a reflector in the lamp socket for directing light downwardly, an electric lamp in the lamp socket projecting into the interior of the reflector, a lens mounted below the lamp socket,

reflector and lamp, and removal means accessible from the bottom of the case assembly allowing removal of the carrier means from the opening.

3 A case assembly as claimed in Claim 2 in which the support further includes an electrical switch, and wiring means at least partially in the space connecting the switch between the lamp and an electrical source.

4 A case assembly as claimed in Claim 2 or Claim 3 in which the support further includes a second lamp socket adjacent the first said lamp socket, the second lamp including an electric lamp and a second lens for directing light from the second lamp downwardly and outwardly of the assembly.

5 A case assembly as claimed in Claim 4 including wiring means at least partially in the space connecting the first lamp to the said switch on the assembly and the second lamp to a further switch external of the assembly.

6 A case assembly as claimed in any one of the preceding claims in which the support includes

from the support for access from the bottom of the case assembly.

7 A case assembly as claimed in Claim 6 including a directional compass means for sensing the directional heading position of the case assembly and display means for displaying the directional heading sensed by the compass means; and the control unit including compensating controls for adjusting the compass means.

8 A case assembly as claimed in Claim 1 in which the carrier means is one of a number of interchangeable modules configured to the contour of the opening and comprising a selected one of the following:

a) a light assembly having a lamp, a lamp holder, a reflector and a lens for directing light from the lamp outwardly of the case assembly;

b) a pair of light assemblies mounted adjacent one another on the module, each light assembly having a lamp, a lamp holder and a lens for separately directing light from each respective lamp outwardly of the case assembly;

c) a light assembly having a lamp, a lamp holder, a reflector and a lens for directing light from the lamp outwardly of the case assembly, and an electrical switch for controlling the operation of the lamp; and

d) a control unit for controlling the operation of an instrument, the control unit including a control element extending from the module below the case assembly for access from the bottom of the assembly.

9 A case assembly as claimed in any one of the preceding claims when dependent upon Claim 2 in which the support includes a light opening

therethrough; the lamp socket including a hollow framework extending upwardly from the support and aligned over the light opening, the framework having curved, downwardly diverging sides defining a reflector recess; the reflector mounted within the reflector recess; and lamp holder means for supporting the lamp above the reflector recess, the lamp holder means including a lamp aperture opening into the reflector recess.

10 A case assembly as claimed in Claim 9 including resilient retaining means for releasably holding the lamp and a lamp base on the lamp holder means.

11 A case assembly as claimed in Claim 9 or Claim 10 in which the support includes a plurality of upstanding mounting pegs adjacent the light opening; the hollow framework including a base having mounting apertures receiving the mounting pegs for securing the framework over the light opening.

12 A case assembly as claimed in any one of Claims 9 to 11 including a lens recess surrounding the light opening on the exterior side of the rigid support and a lens mounting aperture adjacent the light opening in the lens recess.

13 A case assembly as claimed in Claim 12 including at least one lens support projection on the wall of the recess and spaced from the bottom of the recess.

14 A case assembly as claimed in Claim 9 in which the rigid support further includes a second opening therethrough and adjacent the light opening.

15 A case assembly as claimed in Claim 14 in which the second opening includes an electrical switch mounted therein for operating the lamp.

16 A case assembly as claimed in Claim 14 including a light housing aligned with the second opening on the inner surface of the rigid support, the light housing including means for receiving a lamp base thereon; a second lens recess surrounding the second opening on the exterior side of the rigid support; and light directing lens means in the second recess for directing light outwardly of the case assembly.

17 A case assembly as claimed in Claim 14 in which each of the light opening and second opening are recessed with respect to the exterior of the support which is flushed with the bottom wall portion.

18 A case assembly as claimed in Claim 9 including a lens recess on the inside surface of the support and outlining the light opening.

19 A case assembly as claimed in any one of the preceding claims when dependent upon Claim 2 including spacing means between the light as-

sembly and rigid support for positioning the lamp socket, reflector and lamp with respect to the support such that the light may be selectively angled.

20 A case assembly as claimed in Claim 1 in which the case includes a pair of upstanding ribs on the inner surface of the bottom wall portion adjacent opposing sides of the opening; the mounting means including a support flange projecting outwardly from one end of the rigid support and engaging one of the ribs, and at least one resilient flanged projection extending from the other end of the rigid support and engaging the other of the ribs; and slot means adjacent the resilient projection for inserting a tool to bend the projection to remove the support from the case.

21 A case assembly as claimed in Claim 20 including a retaining flange on the inner surface of the case back, the retaining flange spaced above the opening and extending over the opening; the rigid support engaging the retaining flange to retain the support flush with the bottom wall portions; the case including a bezel for holding a mirror element over the front opening of the case; and the support also including a flange engaging a portion of the bezel to help retain the support flush with the bottom wall portions.

22 A case assembly as claimed in any one of the preceding claims including removal means accessible from the bottom of the case assembly for allowing removal of the carrier means from the opening.

23 A case assembly as claimed in any one of the preceding claims in which the bottom wall portion is inclined upwardly and away from the front opening such that the carrier means is not visible when the case assembly is viewed from the direction of the front opening.

24 A case assembly for a vehicular rearview mirror characterised by a mirror case having a back and a peripheral sidewall defining a front opening adapted to receive a mirror element, the peripheral sidewall including top, bottom and end wall portions, the back wall being spaced from the front opening to define an interior space within the case; securing means for mounting the case to a support; a pair of openings in the bottom wall portion, a carrier module received in each of the openings, each carrier module configured to the shape of the opening such that it generally fills the opening in which it is received and including a body, mounting means for mounting the body within the respective opening, support means for supporting a light, a control, or an instrument on the body and projecting into the interior space, and removal means accessible from the bottom of the case assembly for allowing removal of the carrier

module from the opening and the bottom wall portion for access to the light, control or instrument when the module is removed.

25 A case assembly as claimed in Claim 24 in which the support means includes means for supporting an assembly or unit comprising a selected one of the following:

a) a light assembly having a lamp, a lamp holder, a reflector and a lens for directing light from the lamp outwardly of the case assembly;

b) A pair of light assemblies mounted adjacent one another, each light assembly having a lamp, a lamp holder and lens means for separately directing light from each respective lamp outwardly of the case assembly;

c) a light assembly having a lamp, a lamp holder, a reflector and a lens for directing light from the lamp outwardly of the case assembly, and an electrical switch for controlling the operation of the lamp;

d) a control unit for controlling the operation of an instrument, the control unit including a control

access from the bottom of the assembly, and

e) an electrical switch.

26 A case assembly as claimed in Claim 24 in which one of the carrier modules includes a light assembly on the inside surface of the body, the light assembly projecting into the space and including a lamp socket, a reflector in the lamp socket for directing light downwardly, an electric lamp in the lamp socket projecting into the interior of the reflector, and a lens mounted below the lamp socket, reflector and lamp.

27 A case assembly as claimed in Claim 26 in which the body further includes an electrical switch, and wiring means at least partially in the space connecting the switch between the lamp and an electrical source.

28 A case assembly as claimed in Claim 27 in which the body further includes a second lamp socket adjacent the first said lamp socket, the second lamp socket including an electric lamp and a second lens for directing light from the second lamp downwardly and outwardly of the assembly.

29 A case assembly as claimed in any one of Claims 26 to 28 in which the body includes a light opening herethrough; the lamp socket including a hollow framework extending upwardly from the support and aligned over the light opening, the framework having curved, downwardly diverging sides defining a reflector recess; the reflector mounted within the reflector recess; and lamp holder means for supporting the lamp above the reflector recess, the lamp holder means including a lamp aperture opening into the reflector recess.

30 A case assembly as claimed in Claim 29 including resilient retaining means for releasably holding the lamp and a lamp base on the lamp holder means.

31 A case assembly as claimed in Claim 29 or 30 in which the body includes a recess for receiving the lens, the recess surrounding the light opening.

32 A case assembly as claimed in claim 31 in which the light opening is recessed with respect to the exterior surface of the body.

33 A case assembly as claimed in any one of Claims 29 to 32 in which the body includes a plurality of upstanding mounting pegs adjacent the light opening; and the hollow framework includes a base having mounting apertures receiving the mounting pegs for securing the framework over the light opening.

34 A case assembly as claimed in Claim 33 in which the lamp holder means includes a pair of spaced, resilient retaining members for releasably holding the lamp and a lamp base on the lamp

Claims 24 to 34 in which the body includes a control unit mounted on the support means for controlling the operation of an instrument mounted within the case, the control unit including a control element extending from the body for access from the bottom of the case assembly.

36 A case assembly as claimed in Claim 35 including a directional compass means for sensing the directional heading position of the case assembly and display means for displaying the directional heading sensed by the compass means; the control unit including compensating controls for adjusting the compass means.

37 A case assembly as claimed in any one of Claims 24 to 36 in which the case includes a pair of upstanding ribs on the inner surface of the bottom wall portion adjacent opposing sides of each of the openings; the mounting means including a support flange projecting outwardly from one end of the body and engaging one of the ribs, and at least one resilient flanged projection extending from the other end of the body and engaging the other of the ribs; and the removal means including slot means adjacent the resilient projection for inserting a tool to bend the projection to remove the support from the case.

38 A case assembly as claimed in Claim 37 including a pair of retaining flanges on the inner surface of the case back, each of the retaining flanges spaced above one of the openings and extending over the said one opening; the body engaging the retaining flange to retain the support flush with the bottom wall portions; the case including a bezel for holding a mirror element over the

front opening of the case; and the body also including a flange engaging a portion of the bezel to help retain the body flush with the bottom wall portions.

39 A case assembly as claimed in any one of Claims 24 to 38 in which one of the carrier modules includes an opening therethrough and a light assembly supported thereon for directing light through the opening and outwardly of the case.

40 A case assembly as claimed in Claim 39 in which the other of the carrier modules also includes an opening and a light assembly supported thereon for directing light through the opening and outwardly of the case; and at least one of the carrier modules also including an electrical switch connected to at least one of the light assemblies and supported for access from the exterior of the one carrier module.

41 A case assembly as claimed in Claim 39 in which the other of the carrier modules includes a control unit for controlling the operation of an instrument mounted within the case, the control unit including a control element extending from the module for access from the bottom of the case assembly.

42 A case assembly for a vehicular rearview mirror characterised by a mirror case having means for receiving a mirror element, a case back, a peripheral sidewall including lateral ends, and means for supporting the assembly in a vehicle; lighting means for illuminating areas adjacent the assembly; support means for supporting the lighting means on the mirror case; and light-directing means for directing light from the lighting means to illuminate an area below and outwardly of one lateral end of the case with a predetermined amount of light, the area including a smaller, targeted area of brighter, more intense light therewithin, the targeted area being directed and positioned generally to illuminate the lap area of a person seated in a front seat of a vehicle with the case assembly mounted in normal driver viewing position generally above the instrument panel of the vehicle.

43 A case assembly as claimed in Claim 42 in which the light-directing means include means for directing light from the lighting means to illuminate a second area below and outwardly of the other lateral end of the case with a predetermined amount of light, the second area including a second smaller targeted area of brighter, more intense light therewithin, the second targeted area being directed and positioned to generally illuminate the lap area of a second person seated in a front seat of the vehicle.

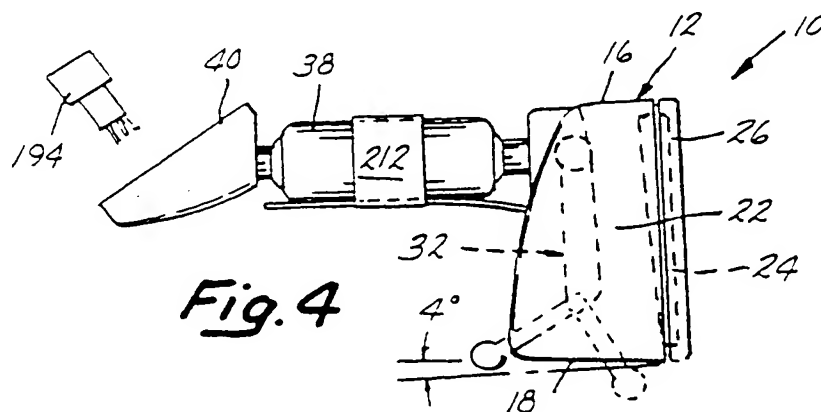
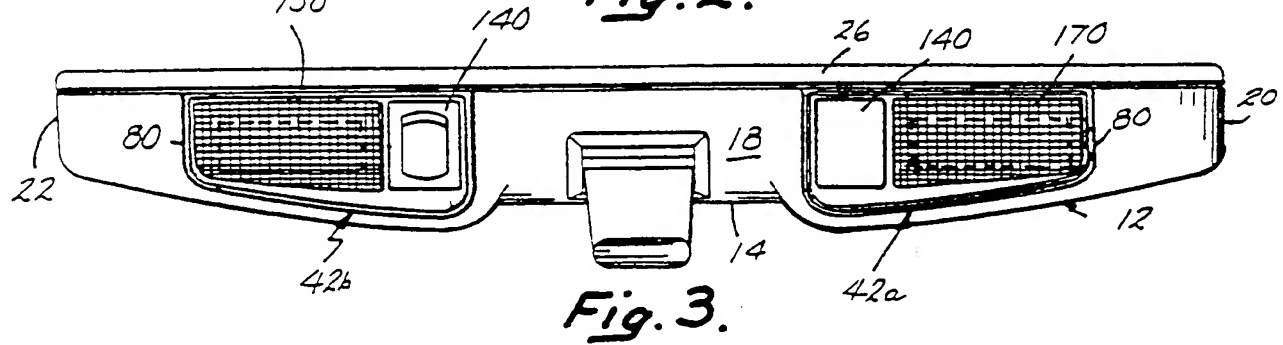
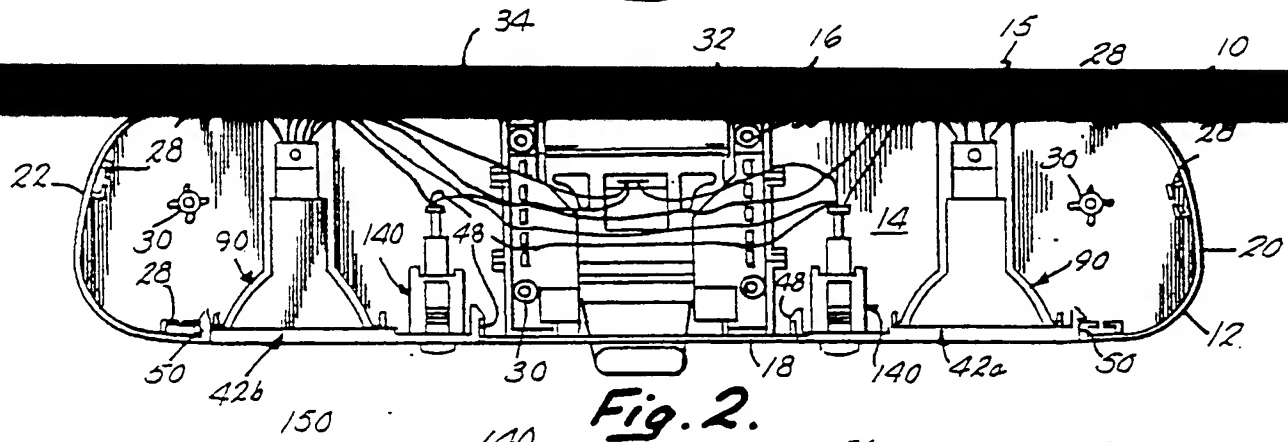
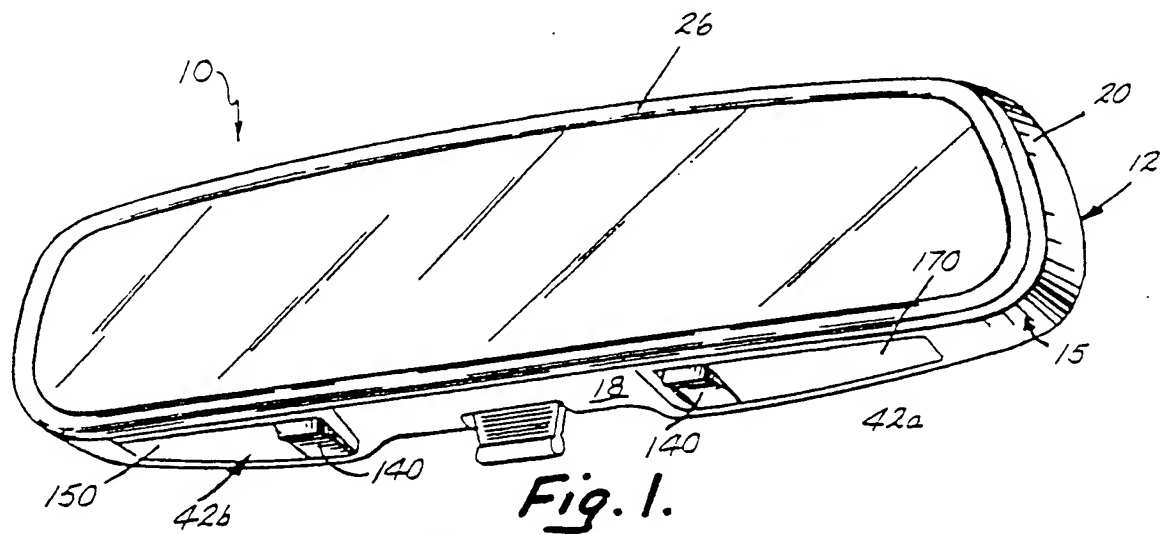
44 A case assembly as claimed in Claim 43 in which the lighting means includes a light assembly mounted in the bottom of the mirror case; and the

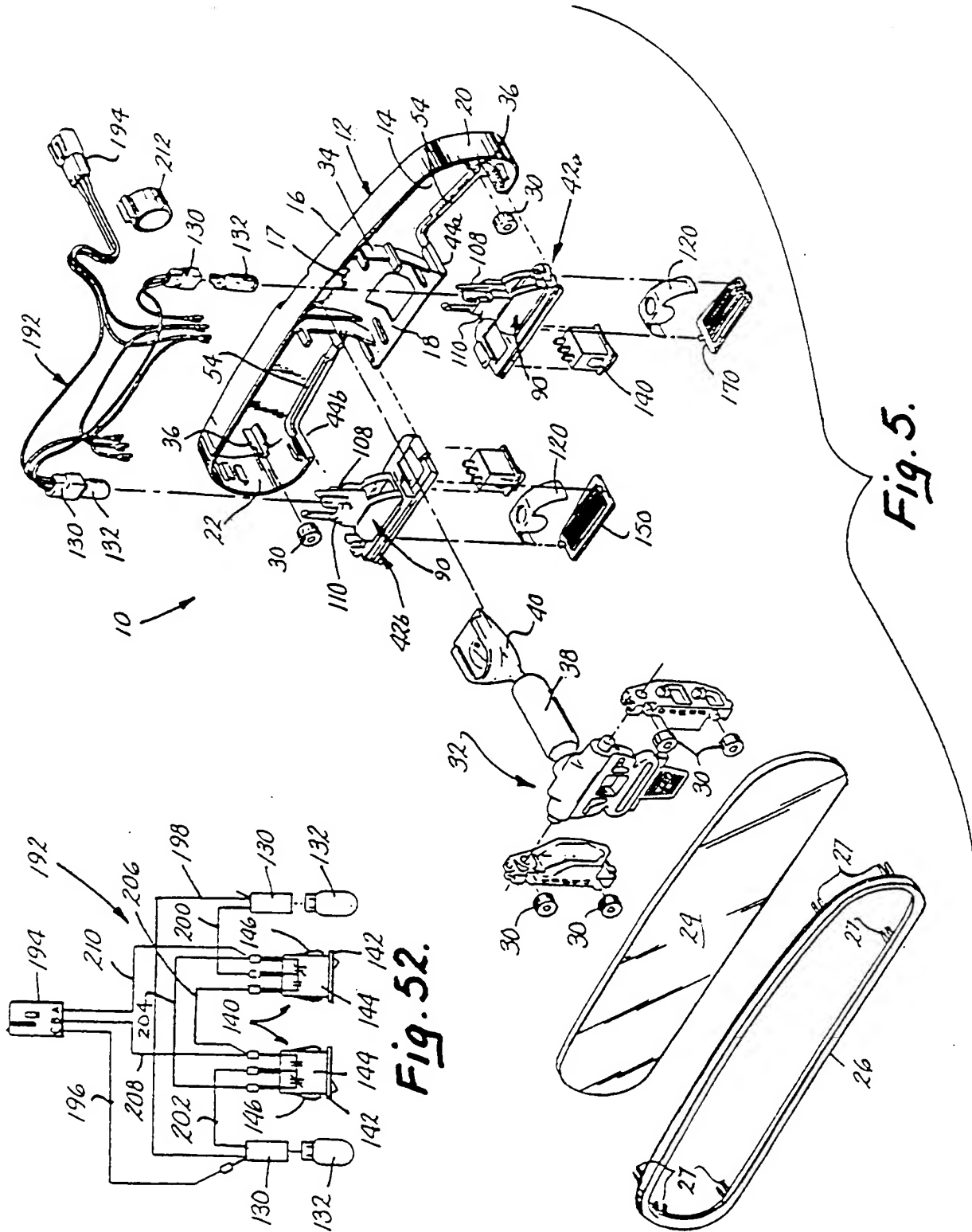
light directing means including a reflector and a lens mounted on the light assembly and beneath a light source in the assembly.

45 A case assembly as claimed in Claim 44 in which the lighting means includes a second light assembly spaced from the first light assembly mounted in the bottom of the mirror case; and the light directing means including a second reflector and a second lens mounted on the second light assembly and beneath a second light source in the assembly.

46 A case assembly as claimed in Claim 45 in which the lighting means include a third light assembly mounted in the bottom of the mirror case, the third light assembly including a separate light-directing means for directing light toward an area between the targeted areas.

47 A case assembly as claimed in Claim 46 in which the light-directing means direct light such that the first and second areas overlap one another in an area between the targeted areas.





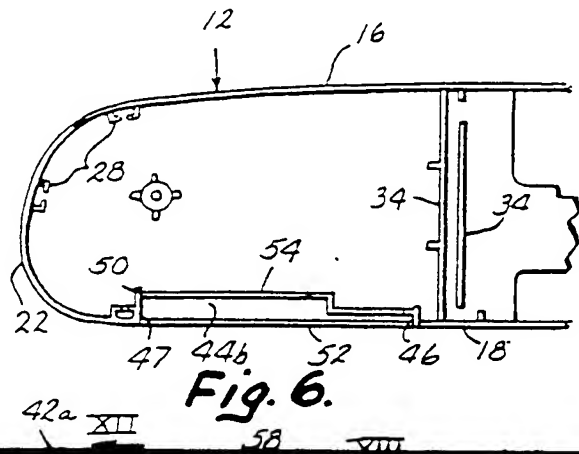


Fig. 6.

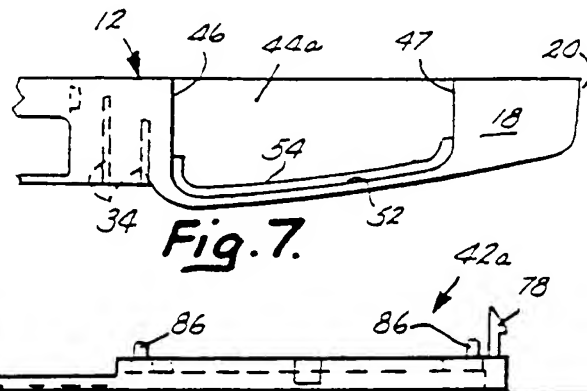


Fig. 7.

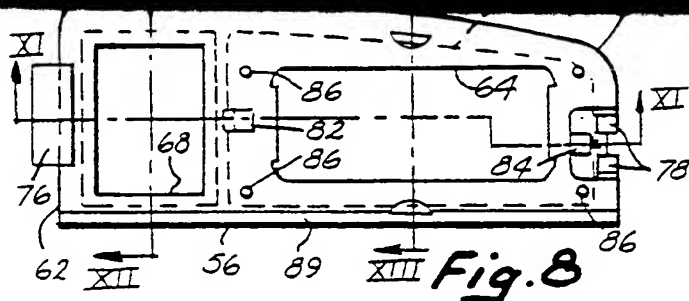


Fig. 8.

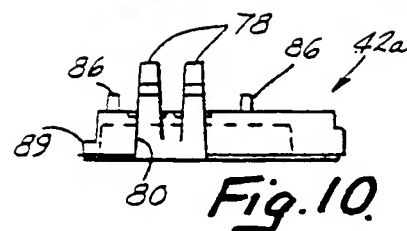


Fig. 10.

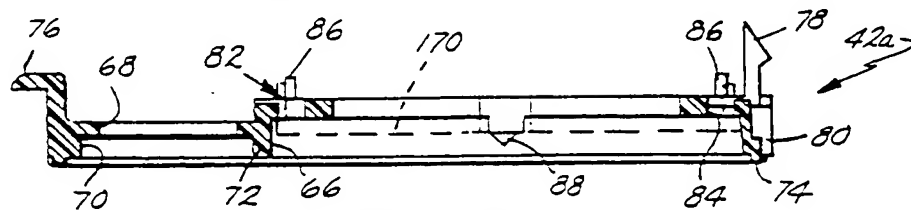


Fig. 11.

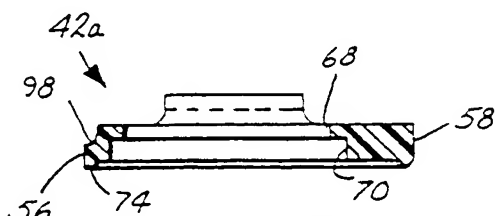


Fig. 12.

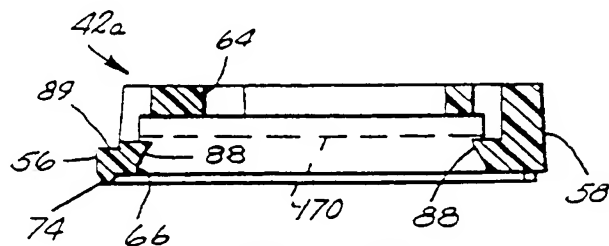
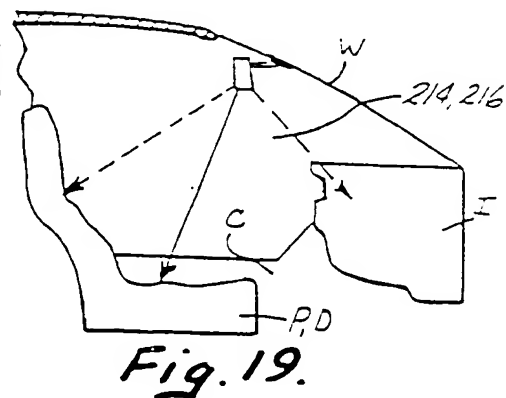
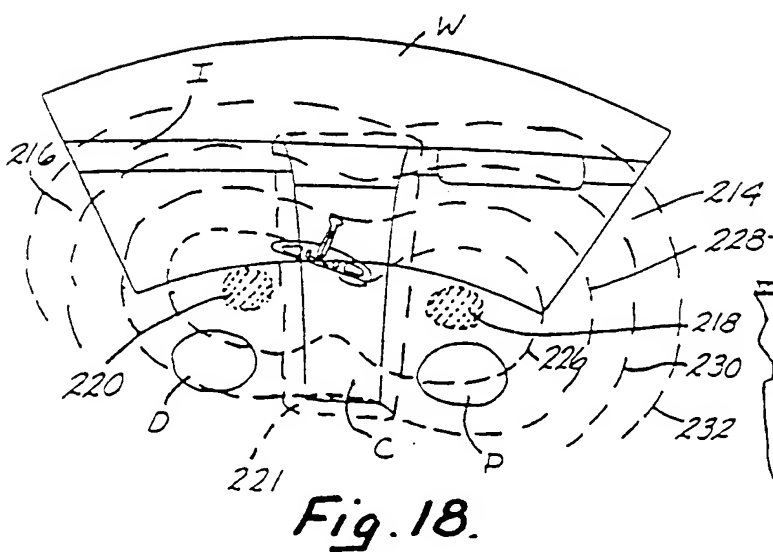
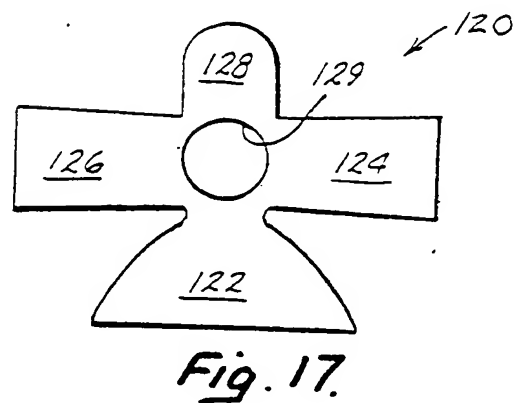
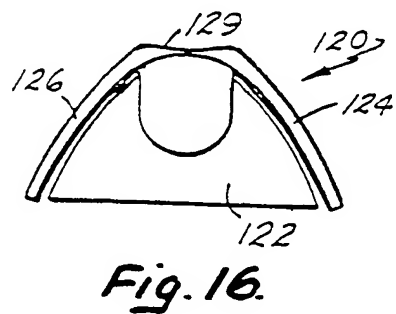
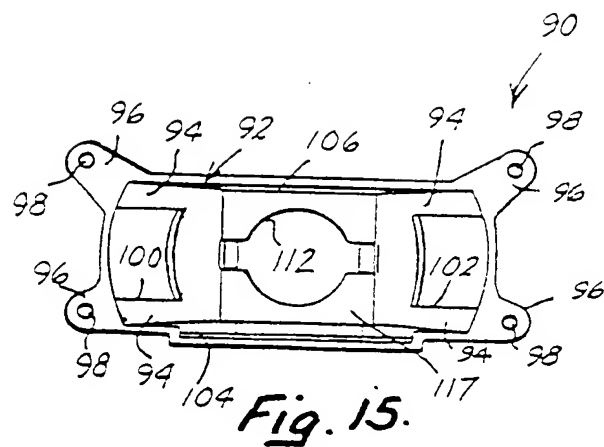
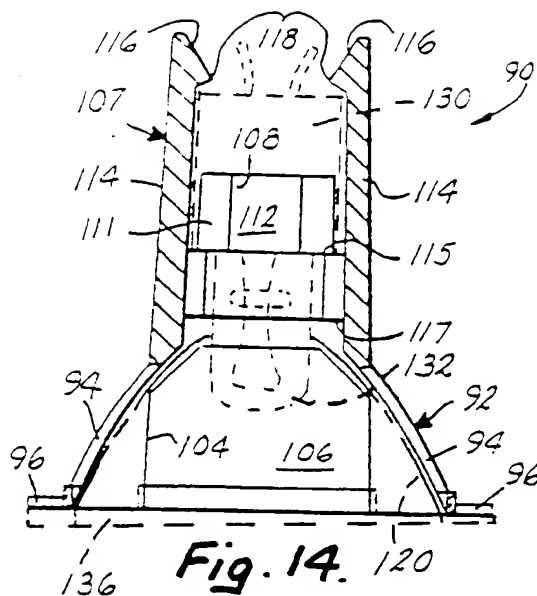
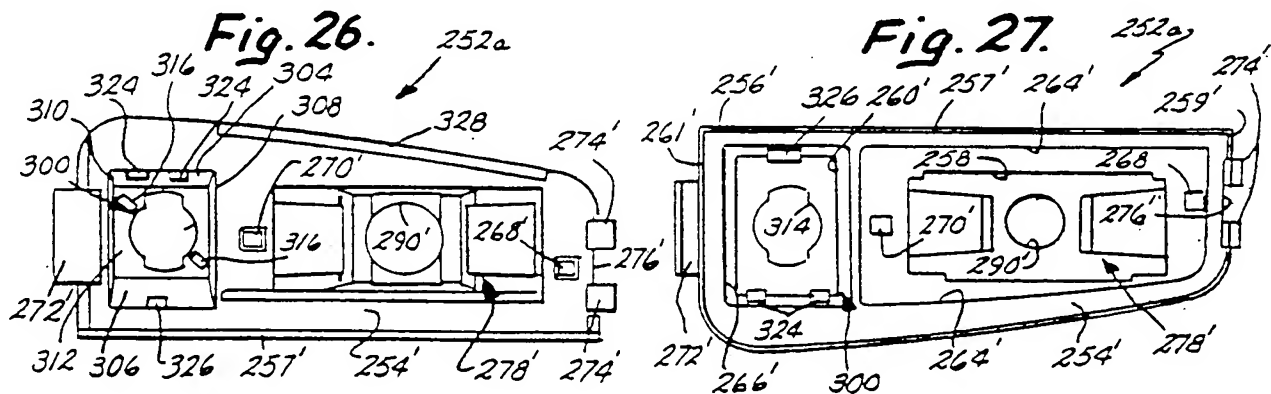
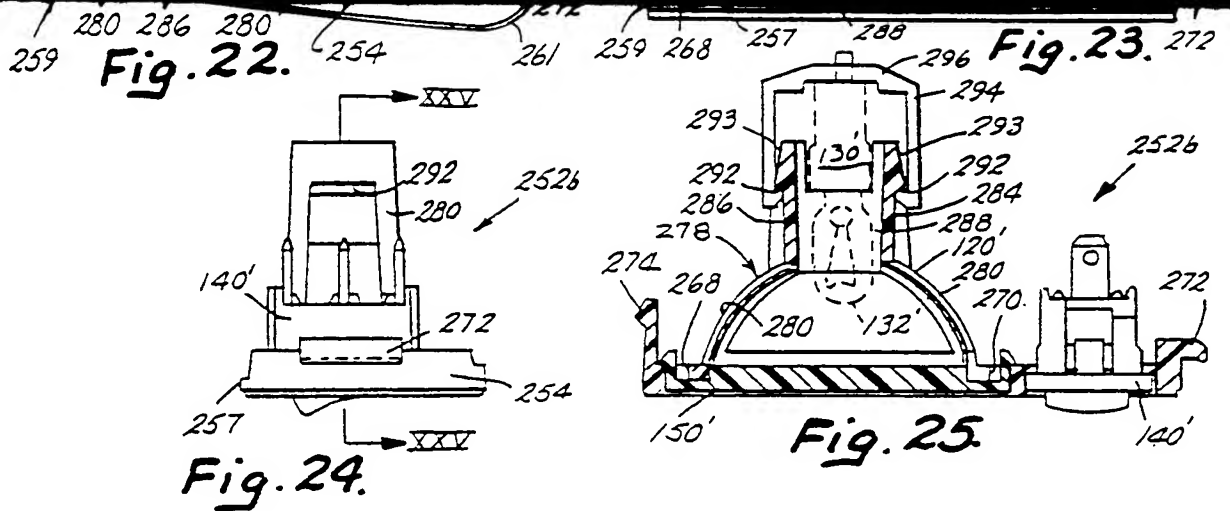
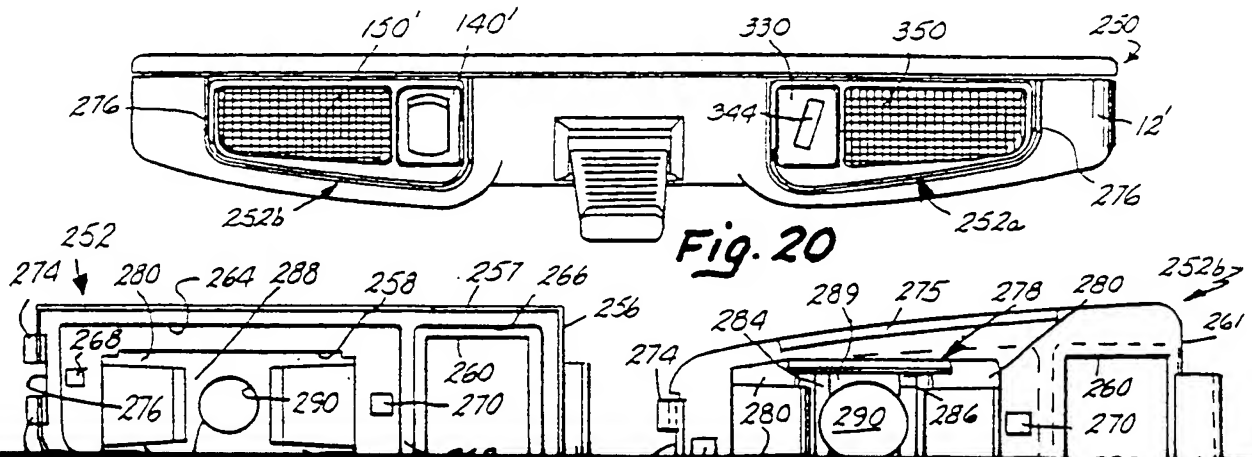
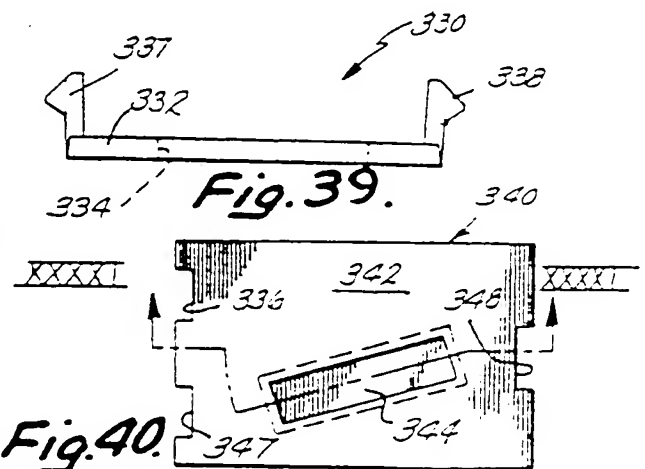
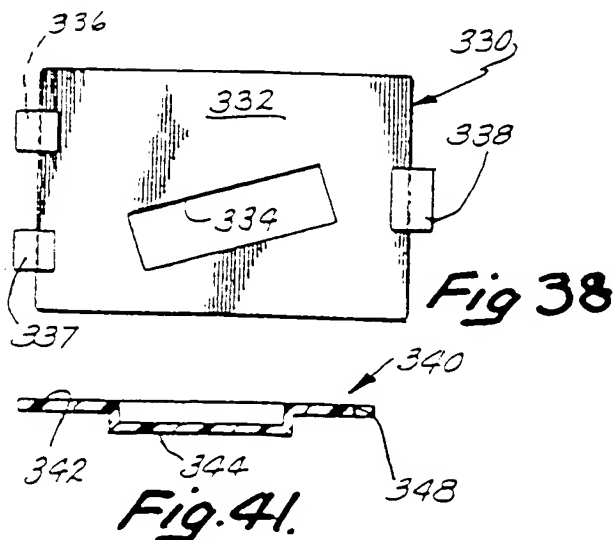
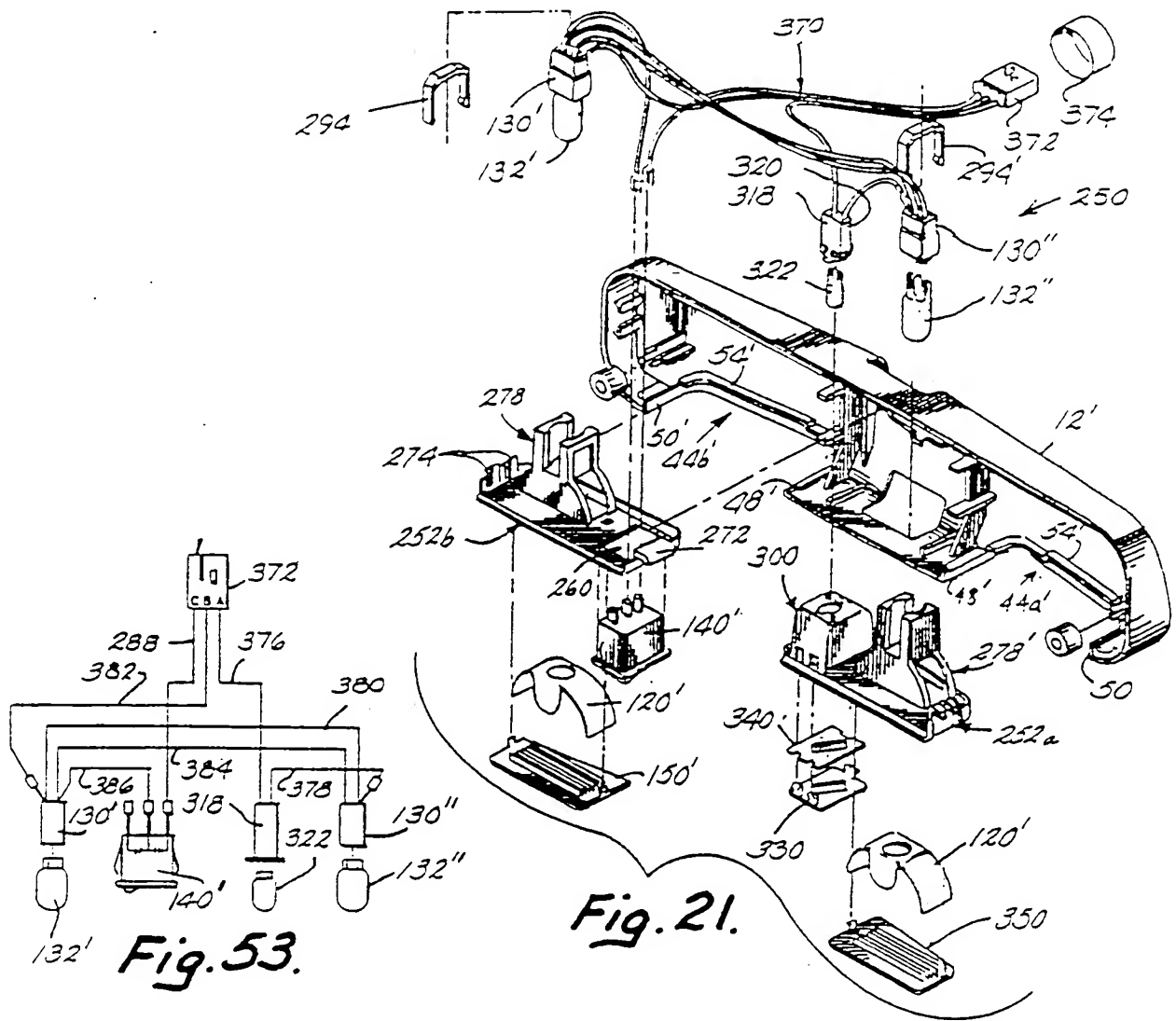


Fig. 13.







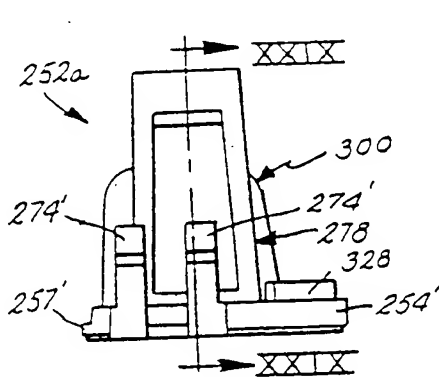


Fig. 28.

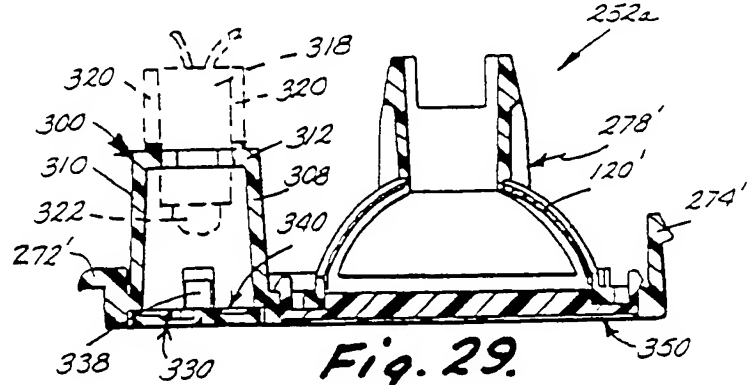


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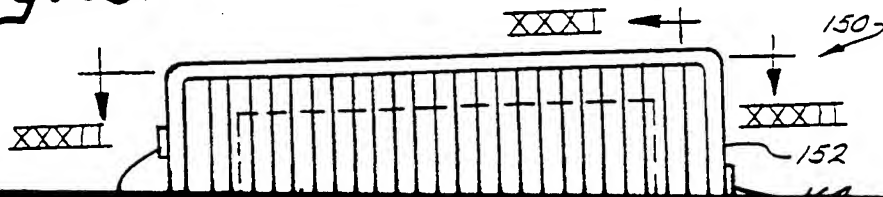


Fig. 30.

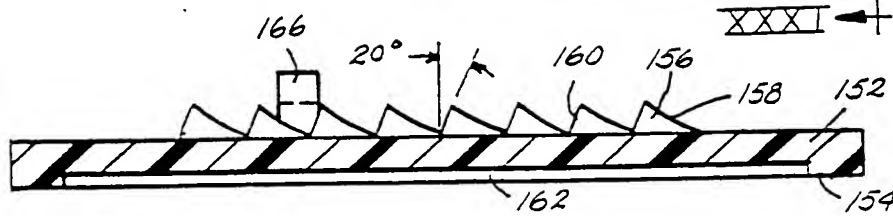


Fig. 31.

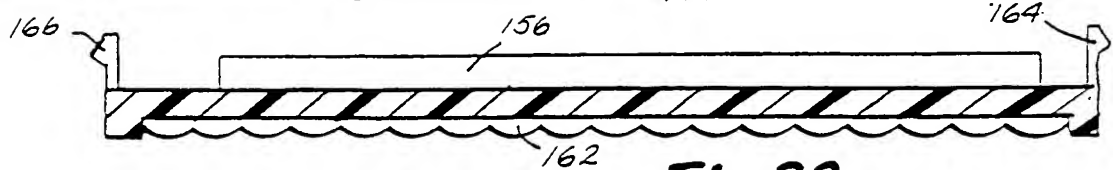


Fig. 32.

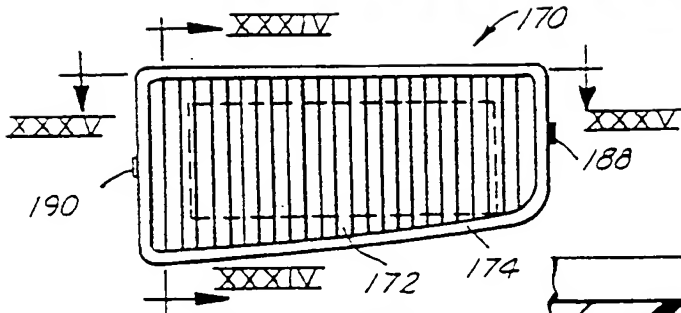


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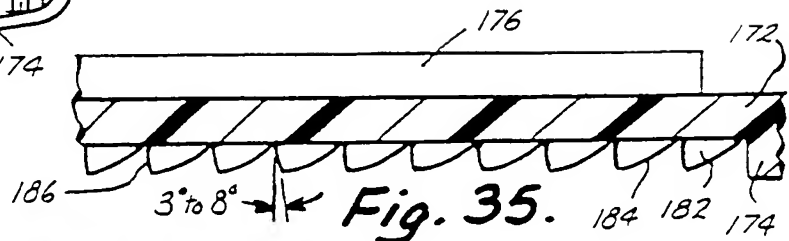


Fig. 35.

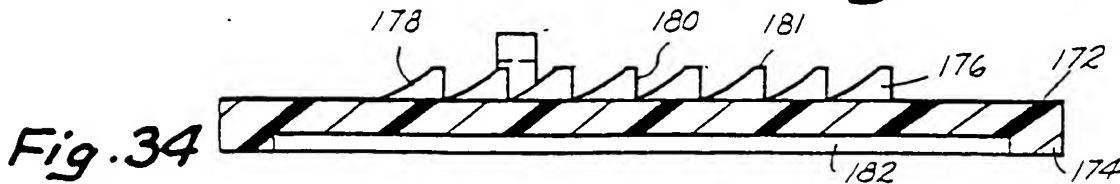


Fig. 34.

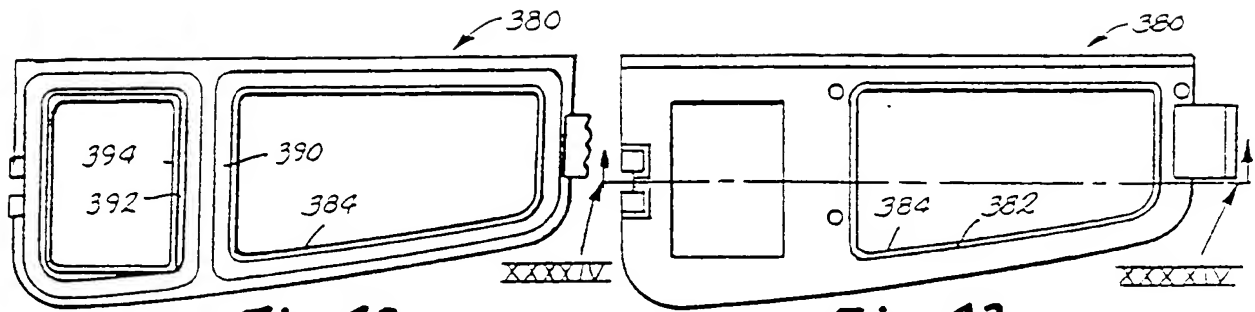


Fig. 42.

Fig. 43.

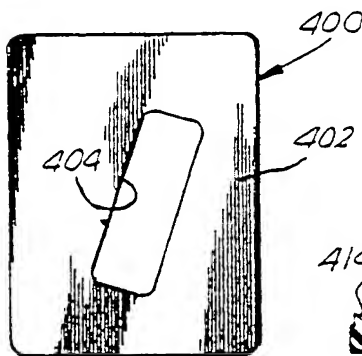


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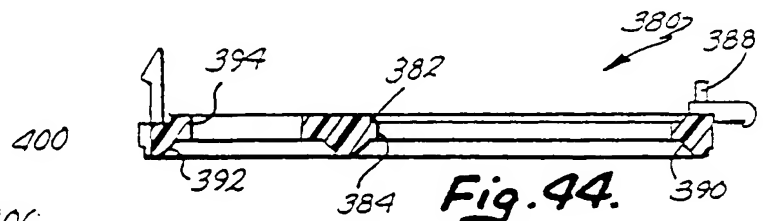


Fig. 44.

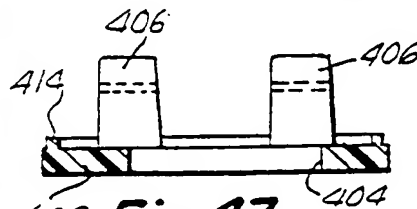


Fig. 47.

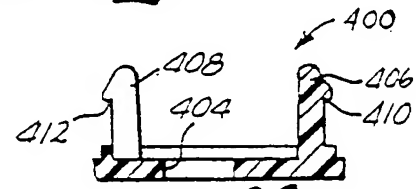


Fig. 48.

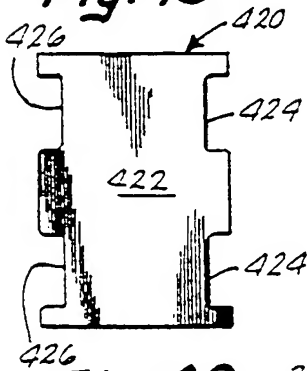


Fig. 49.

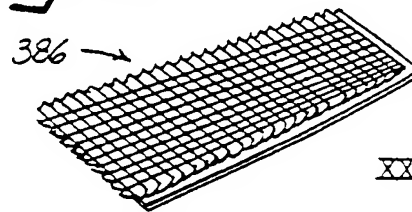


Fig. 50.

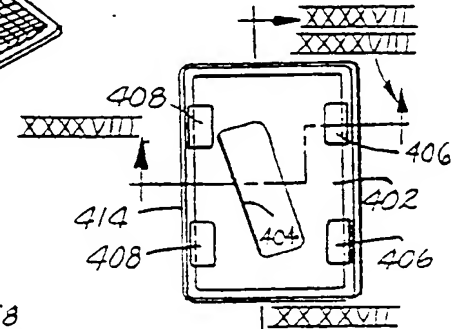


Fig. 46.

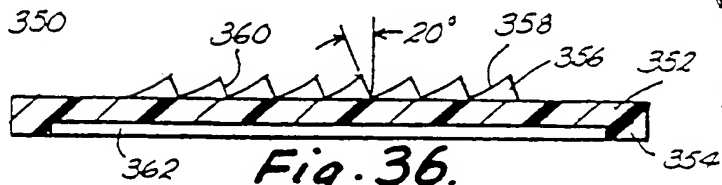


Fig. 36.

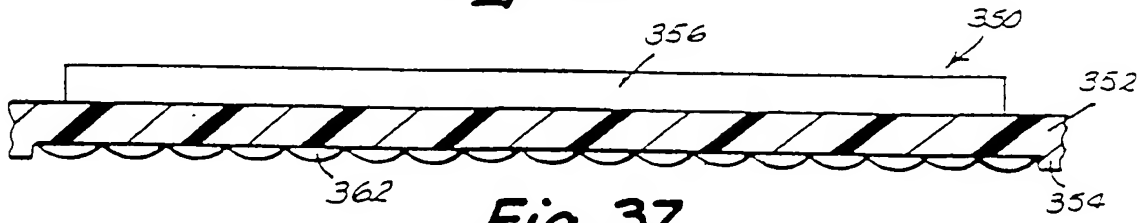


Fig. 37.

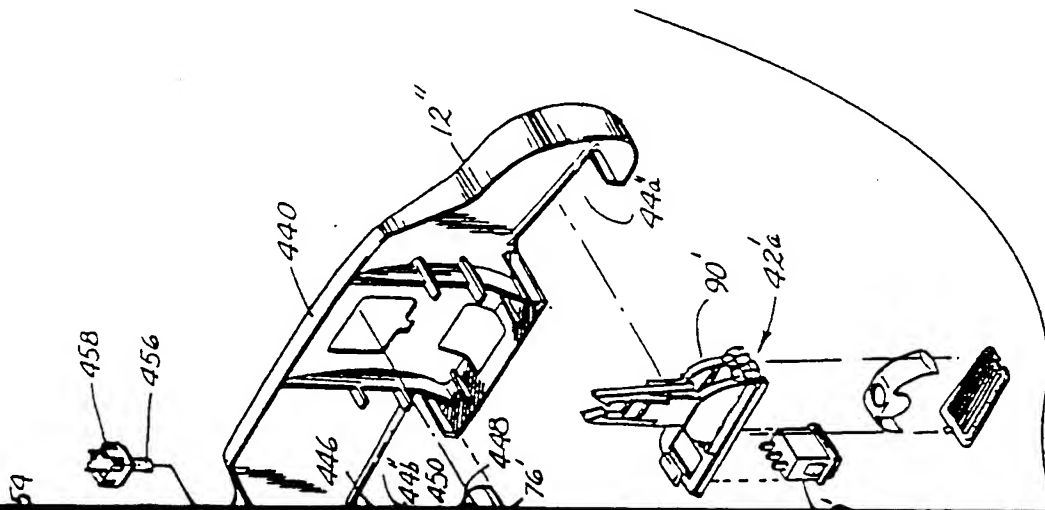
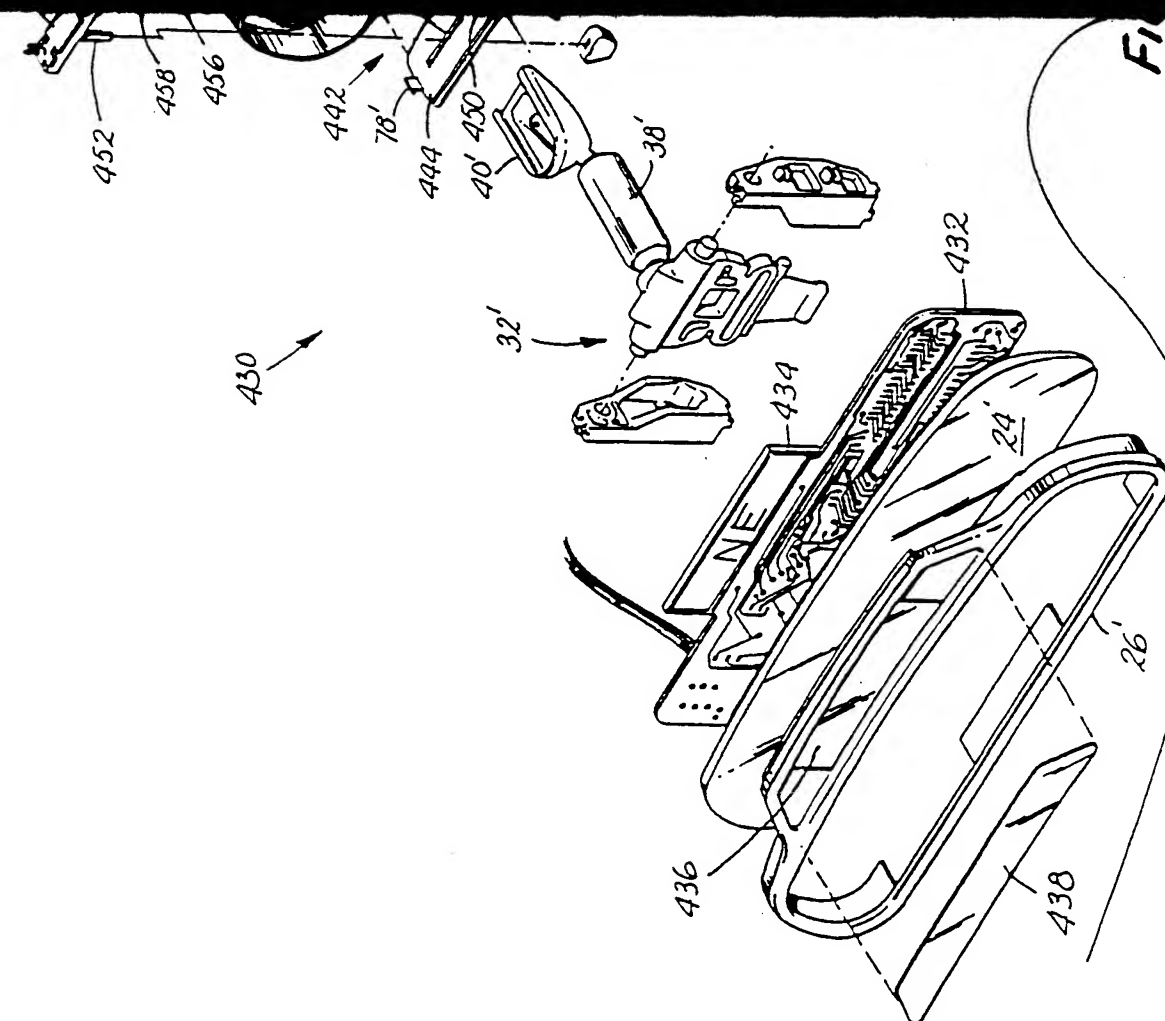


FIG. 51.





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DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl. 4)
X	EP-A-0 165 817 (DONNELLY CORP.) * page 24, line 5 - page 25, line 23; page 34, lines 1-26; figures 13, 19 *	1, 3-5, 42-45	B 60 R 1/12 B 60 Q 3/02
Y		2, 24, 26, 28, 30	
Y	--- DE-A-3 218 184 (WESTFÄLISCHE METALL INDUSTRIE) * page 7, line 17 - page 8, line 2 *	2, 24, 26, 28, 30	
A		9-11	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl. 4)
A	--- DE-A-3 311 140 (WESTFÄLISCHE METALL INDUSTRIE) * whole document *	6, 9-11, 14, 15, 24, 26, 27	B 60 R 1/00 B 60 Q 3/00
A	--- US-A-3 543 018 (BARCUS) * column 2, line 68 - column 3, line 30 *	9	
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The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search BERLIN		Date of completion of the search 24-09-1987	Examiner STANDRING M A
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Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl. 4)
A	DE-U-7 323 996 (KUHNE) * whole document * -----	7,35, 36,41	

TECHNICAL FIELDS
SEARCHED (Int. Cl. 4)

The present search report has been drawn up for all claims

Place of search BERLIN	Date of completion of the search 24-09-1987	Examiner STANDRING M A
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& : member of the same patent family, corresponding document